

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1825.

[NO. 18.]

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY**  
**BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,**  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.  
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

**Public Sale.**  
ON Thursday, 27th instant, will be exposed to public sale, at Haye's Mills, all my stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Lumber, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Also, two stails and forty or fifty Still vessels.  
Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by  
**BENJA. JOHNSON.**  
The above Sale is postponed until Thursday, the 10th of February next.

**AT PRIVATE SALE,**  
A tract of about 100 acres of land, lately the property of the heirs of Moses Hayes, dec'd. lying on the north-west side of Paw Creek, between the Charlotte and Steel Creek roads, on which is a pretty good dwelling-house, barn, &c. Also, a tract of seven acres of meadow land, lying on the same creek, a little below the above tract. If not disposed of previous to the day of the above sale, it will then be offered publicly for sale or rent.  
4119

**A. WHEELER,**  
**Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER.**  
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.  
Painting in the country will be done on short notice.  
N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.  
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

**A Bargain.**  
ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lot on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-street, situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.  
**EDWD. M. BRONSON.**

**Land for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.  
**JOHN DOW.**  
Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9tf  
If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court.  
J. D.

**State of North-Carolina.**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Williams and Clinton, } Original Attachment.  
vs. }  
Sterling Russell. }  
Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.  
IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.  
Test. **ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.**  
Sm21—price adv. \$4.

**State of North-Carolina,**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Joseph Blackwood, Adm'r, }  
of William Brown, dec'd. } Petition for sale of  
vs. } Land.  
Robert Brown, and others, }  
Heirs at Law of William }  
Brown, dec'd. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Watson and his wife Elizabeth, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, that they appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.  
Test. **ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.**  
6t18—price adv. \$3

**State of North-Carolina,**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
November Sessions, 1824.  
John Osborn }  
vs. } Original Attachment.  
James Clark and }  
Joseph Goodman. }  
IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendants, to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.  
Test. **ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M.**  
6t18—price adv. \$2.

**QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY,**  
OF VIRGINIA.—FIFTH CLASS.  
To be drawn the eighth day of February, 1825.  
**A. MINTYRE, MANAGER.**  
**SCHEME.**  
1 PRIZE OF \$10,000 is \$10,000  
1 - - - 6,000 - 6,000  
1 - - - 4,000 - 4,000  
1 - - - 3,000 - 3,000  
1 - - - 2,000 - 2,000  
1 - - - 1,538 - 1,538  
6 - - - 1,000 - 6,000  
6 - - - 500 - 3,000  
6 - - - 200 - 1,200  
156 - - - 24 - 3,744  
312 - - - 12 - 3,744  
468 - - - 8 - 3,744  
7800 - - - 4 - 31,200  
8760 PRIZES. \$79,170  
156000 BLANKS.  
24560 TICKETS.  
This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.  
Orders for TICKETS and SHARES received at the  
**POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE.**  
WHOLE TICKET \$4 00 | QUARTERS \$1 00  
HALF 2 00  
Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$13 60, nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.  
Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, will be received in payment.  
December 6, 1824.

**Dr. D. T. Caldwell,**  
WISHES to inform his friends, that he has moved his Medicines to the store-house belonging to the estate of Wm. Allison, deceased, which he now occupies as a shop. A dissolution of the partnership between Dr. McKenzie and himself having taken place, he now offers his services, in his individual capacity, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country, in the different departments of his profession, and promises that his most faithful exertions shall be extended to all who may choose to employ him.  
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—5t18

**DOCTOR FOX**  
RESPECTFULLY solicits those indebted to him, to call immediately and make settlement. Being under the necessity of attending to his profession in the west, early in the ensuing spring, such as disregard this request longer than the February Court, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer after that time.  
January 13, 1825. 4t19

**Notice.**  
ALL persons standing indebted to the subscriber, payment to be made in Plank and Scantling, are hereby requested to come forward and fulfil their engagements. Those indebted to me either by note or book account, will please call, on or before the 20th February next, or they may expect to find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection.  
N. B. Specie will be required, in all cases, should failure be made in the above lumber, notes and book accounts.  
A liberal price will be given for 10,000 good Shingles.  
**ROBERT M. STERLING.**  
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1825.—3t18

**Notice.**  
FOREWARN all persons whatsoever, from trading for a certain note of hand, (dated in April, 1822,) given by me, and made payable to Oliver Simpson, of Rockingham county, in this state; as the property for which said note was given has proved to be unsound, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.  
**JORDAN WILLIAMSON.**  
Mecklenburg, Jan. 9, 1825.—3wrt19

**NOTICE.**  
AS I wish to quit the mercantile business, I wish to sell all the Goods I have on hand, on very low terms. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living 12 miles north of Charlotte.  
**J. G. TORRENCE.**  
Jan. 18, 1825. 3t18

**Look Here!**  
I WILL prosecute, with all the rigor of the law, any person who shall cut, or hawl any timber off the lands lately belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Giboney, deceased, without my permission.  
**GUY MAXWELL.**  
Jan. 12, 1825. 4t19

**Notice.**  
**JAMES T. ASBURY** intends leaving Charlotte in the month of April. All persons that have claims against me, will please present them for settlement against the 1st day of March; those indebted, will save costs and trouble, by making payment in a few weeks.  
**JAMES T. ASBURY.**  
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1825.—9t22  
There will be kept a good assortment of Harpness, and other articles in my line, till the first day of April, and will be sold low for cash only.

**Yorkville Book Bindery.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.  
N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.  
9tf **JOHN H. DE CARTERET.**

**Deeds for Sale, at this Office.**  
**Constables' Executions,**  
For sale, at this Office.

## A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM in the Western part of North-Carolina.  
THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.  
The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.  
Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

**SCHEME.**  
1536 TICKETS, at \$2.  
Not two Blanks to a Prize.  
1 Prize of \$500 (Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500  
1 do \$300 (Family Coach) is 300  
1 do \$250 (Gig) is 250  
1 do \$180 (do) is 180  
1 do \$130 (do) is 130  
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is 200  
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160  
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40  
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42  
3 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 36  
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30  
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8  
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60  
10 do \$5 (Hats) is 50  
1 do \$4 (Candlestand) is 4  
1 do \$3 (do) is 3  
20 do \$3 (do) is 60  
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600  
43 1do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) is 431  
793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.  
**SAM'L HENDERSON,**  
**GREEN KENDRICK,**  
**JNO. ROYD.**  
N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.  
\*15

**A Teacher Wanted.**  
A GENTLEMAN, who can come well recommended for morals and capacity, will be employed, on liberal terms, to take charge of a few children in a private family.  
Application made to the editor of this paper.  
January 18, 1825.—3t19

**Mea paupera regna,**  
As Capt. Dougald Dahlgren says, (of Drum-thwacket.)  
OFFER for sale my Houses and Lot, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's, on the north corner of the Public Square. Persons disposed to purchase, will view the premises.  
To my debtors, (with all due deference to their superior cognitions,) I would request, beseech, desire, insist, that they will be kind enough to call and see me.  
**J. TORRENCE.**  
15 Steop

Riches may be entailed, and nobility become hereditary. Wit and wisdom can never be made heir looms. There are few names more respectable among the patriarchs of Massachusetts, than Governor Dudley and Judge Sewall; yet the former had a daughter who could scarce keep out of fire and water, and the latter a son of equal abilities. The prudence of the old gentlemen intermarried these wisecreases. In due time after the marriage, Judge Sewall, then sitting at the council board in Boston, received a letter informing him that his daughter-in-law was delivered of a fine son; he communicated the billet to the Governor, who after perusing it, observed with arch severity,—"Brother Sewall, I am thinking how we shall contrive to prevent this grandson of ours from being as great a fool as his father." "I believe," retorted Judge Sewall, "I believe we must not let him suck his mother."

## DESULTORY.

**HAPPINESS.**  
Happier is the least and lowest of the servants of Jesus, than the greatest and most exalted potentate who knoweth him not. *A day in thy courts is better than a thousand in the tents of wickedness.* If this be the case upon earth, how much more in heaven! O that one glorious day, whose sun shall never go down, nor any cloud obscure the lustre of his beams; that day when the temple of God shall be opened in heaven, and we shall be admitted to him for ever there!

**NEW COMMANDMENT.**  
Those who love the Lord fulfil the new commandment of loving one another. They take pleasure in the company, in the conversation, in the prosperity, and in the spiritual good and peace of the disciples and coheirs of Christ.—The habitual language of such a soul is—O Lord, thou art all my salvation and all my desire; I would not care for heaven were it not for thee; neither would I love myself were I not one with thee: O that I may always seek thee, find thee, and love thee, so that I may for ever enjoy thee.

Ethelwood, Bishop of Winchester, in the time of king Edgar, sold the sacred gold and silver belonging to the church, to relieve the poor people during a famine, saying, "That there was no reason that the senseless temple of God should abound in riches, while his living temples were perishing with hunger."

**Union Mission.**—Mr. Vail in his journal for August, mentions as evidence of progress towards civilization, that the wife of Ses-sa-Moineh, one of the settlers at Hopefields, requested before her death that her interment might be performed with Christian instead of Pagan rites—that this was also the choice of her husband, and that "there was," in fact, "none of the crying and lamentation usual on such occasions, no pulling the hair, nor beating the breast; all was stillness, at the burial. The fields at this station were waving with corn. A canoe had been loaded two or three times during the season, with melons and other productions, and sent to market, fifty miles down the river, where sales were made for cash. "To see the Osage," says Mr. Vail, "for the first time count his money, the fruits of his industry, affords no small satisfaction." "The village at Hopefields present a new scene to the traveller through the Osage Territory." Mr. Montgomery states respecting the Great Osages, that many of the men this season have assisted the women in cultivating corn, a thing which formerly was almost unheard of among them.  
B. Recorder.

**Spain and South America.**—The editor of the New York Daily Advertiser has received a Paris paper containing an important statement, given in a private letter, published as authentic, from which it appears, that there has been another revolt among the troops ordered to embark for Havana, destined, as reported, to act against South America. It was in this way that the revolution directed by Quiroga and Riego commenced. The subjoined is the substance of the statement alluded to:  
"Three thousand men who had been assembled at Corunna, to embark for Havana in the two frigates built at Ferrol, rose in a body and refused to go. A greater part of them, it is added, deserted into the country, where they no doubt from a strong faction against the Government."

**Gen. Jackson's birth-place.**—The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson, dated 18th Aug. 1824.  
"As to the question asked, I with pleasure answer, I was born in South-Carolina, at the plantation whereon Jas. Crawford lived, about one mile from the Carolina road, where it crosses the Waxhaw Creek—Was born on the 15th of March in the year 1767, and left the State in the year 1784."

**To make names grow upon fruit.**  
When fruit is about half ripe, cover the side exposed to the sun with strips or specks of wax, in any desired shape or form, which hinders the sun from colouring the parts covered, and when the fruit is ripe and wax removed, it will be found marked in the manner desired.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

**BURNING OF WATER.**  
Our town, (or at least a part of it,) has been kept in a state of excitement for three days and a half, by a discovery which has been made of a mode of using water for fuel! The proprietors of coalmines and woodlands are all in alarm,—(by Monday we may expect that the panic will spread among the woodsawyers and coal heavers;)—the question whether it will be advisable to let the Liberties have the Schuylkill water, now we have this new use for it, already begins to be discussed,—and fears have been expressed lest our professor of pyrotechny should carry his art so far as to set fire to the Delaware! As he has, however, given his word and honor, that, before he attempts any thing of this kind, he will give suitable notice, so that the ships may be removed, no apprehensions on this score need, for the present, at least, be entertained. In the existing state of public feeling, those, perhaps, are most rational who talk of petitioning the Council to assess an additional tax on such as burn the Schuylkill Water as well as drink it!

Seriously and soberly,—Mr. Augustus Day, who resides at No. 124 North Third street, has invented a stove, by which, it has been calculated, a room may be kept warm for a whole day, and no more than four cents worth of Lehigh Coal be consumed in that period. It is of small size, and in shape an inverted cone, with several longitudinal openings near the apex. On a grate within, rests a small quantity of coal. A pan of water placed beneath the openings, ensures a constant supply of vapor. In passing through the ignited coal, the aqueous vapor is decomposed, and we have that powerful heat which is produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen. The cover of the stove is attached to a moveable section of pipe, which is raised and lowered by a fixture similar in principle to that of a suspended lamp, and by this contrivance the fire is regulated. So powerful is the heat, that a small quantity of water thrown into the stove, is immediately decomposed, and the combustion of its component parts follows of course. Of this we have ourselves been witness.

A ludicrous mistake happened some time ago at a funeral in Mary-le-bone. The clergyman went on with the service, until he came to that part which says, "our deceased brother or sister, "without knowing whether a male or female. He turned to one of the mourners, and asked whether it was a brother or a sister? The man very innocently replied, "no relation at all, sir, only an acquaintance."

**AGRICULTURE** is the most certain source of strength, and wealth, and independence. Commerce flourishes by circumstances precarious, contingent, transitory, almost as liable to change, as the winds and waves that waft it to our shores. She may well be termed the younger sister; for, in all emergencies, she looks to agriculture, both for defence and for supply. The earth, indeed, is doubly grateful, inasmuch as she not only repays forty-fold to the cultivator, but reciprocally improves it, improver, rewarding him with strength, and health, and vigor. Agriculture, therefore, is the true *officina militum*; and in her brave and hardy peasantry, she offers a legitimate and trusty sword to those rulers that duly appreciate her value, and court her alliance.

**Remarkable.**—A Paris paper furnishes the following remarkable anecdote. About 100 years ago, a man aged 18, was condemned to the galleys for a hundred years and a day. The man has suffered in full the sentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons in France, where claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who had thought his purchase fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of his lawyer, to settle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor £4,500 sterling (nearly 20,000 dollars.) This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman and is shortly to be married.  
[Maine Baptist Herald.]

In a recent duel between two barristers, one of them shot away the skirt of the other's coat. His second observing the truth of his aim, declared that had his friend been engaged with a client, he would very probably have hit his pocket.



## SELECTIONS.

*On the Study of the Arts and Sciences.*  
Content of spirit must from science flow;  
For 'tis a godlike attribute to know.

The desire of knowledge is planted in every human breast: it is as natural to us as reason; it exerts itself with force and vivacity through every stage of life; and the mind seizes, with a peculiar eagerness, on every object presented to it. And were the mind employed upon subjects equally qualified to fill it with pleasure and instructive ideas, we might receive all the benefits this happy disposition is able to produce.

This double advantage is to be attained in full perfection by the study of the sciences; they are fully qualified to please and instruct, because they abound with harmony and contrivance. They effectually exercise, not vainly delude, nor vexatiously torment the mind with obscure subtilties, perplexed difficulties, or contentious disquisitions; but conquer without opposition, triumph without pomp, compel without force, and rule absolutely without the loss of liberty. The sciences being founded on unshaken principles, and agreeable to experience, are the fruitful parents of all arts, and the inexhaustible fountain of advantage to human affairs. Hence it is that we derive the principal delights of life, securities of health, increase of fortune, and conveniences of labor: That we dwell elegantly and commodiously, build decent houses for ourselves, erect stately temples to God, and leave wonderful monuments to posterity: That we are protected by ramparts from the incursions of the enemy, rightly use arms, artfully manage war, and skilfully range an army: That we have safe traffic through the deceitful billows, pass in a direct road through the pathless ocean, and arrive at the desired ports, by the uncertain impulse of the wind: That we rightly cast up our accounts, do business expeditiously, calculate scattered ranks of numbers, and easily compute them, though expressive of hills of sand, nay immense mountains of atoms: That we make pacific separations of the boundaries of lands, examine the momentums of weight in an equal balance, and distribute to every one his own by a just measure: That with a light touch we thrust forward bodies, and stop huge resistances with a very small force: That we accurately delineate the face of this earthly orb, and subject the economy of the universe to our sight: That we aptly digest the flowing series of time, distinguish what is acted by due intervals, rightly account and discern the various returns of the seasons, the stated periods of the years and months, the alternate augmentations of days and nights, the doubtful limits of light and shadow, and the exact difference of hours and minutes: That we derive the virtue of the sun's rays to our uses, infinitely extend the sphere of sight, enlarge the real appearances of things, bring remote objects near, discover hidden causes, trace Nature through her obscure labyrinths, and display her secret mysteries: That we delight our eyes with beautiful images, delineate the works of nature, and even form to ourselves things not in being: That we approach and examine the inaccessible seats of the clouds, distant tracts of land, unfrequented paths of the sea, aspiring tops of the mountains, profound bottoms of valleys, and deep gulfs of the ocean: That we scale the ethereal towers, freely range among the celestial fields, measure the magnitude, and determine the interstices of the stars, prescribe inviolable laws to the spheres themselves, and contain the wandering circuit of the stars within certain limits: Lastly, that we comprehend the huge fabric of the universe, admire and contemplate the wonderful beauties of the divine workmanship, and so learn the incredible force and sagacity of our own minds by certain experiments, as to acknowledge the blessings of heaven with a warm and pious affection.

Such are the general advantages which result from a knowledge of the arts and sciences.

### A PRUDENT HINT TO YOUNG LADIES.

When I was a young man I often visited a distant relation whom I much loved, and to whom I and my family had been much obliged. This gentleman had nine agreeable, nay beautiful daughters, who had often entertained me with the slip-slop conversation of a rich, but low, underbred woman, their neighbor, whose husband being appointed high sheriff, occasioned her talk much to these ladies about the *grand sheriff dinner* she was to give—I am determined (said she) to have no custards; for if I have custards, I must have cheesecakes; and if I have cheesecakes, I must have jellies; if jellies, fruits, &c.

As I usually spent my Christmas at the country seat of this friend with his lovely family, there sometimes arose a kind of merriment, called Christmas gambols, questions and commands, &c. Now these innocent sports led the gentlemen sometimes to salute the young ladies all around a pleasure in which I alone, who perhaps loved them best, always declined partaking.—This shyness in me seemed so unaccountable to them, that they one and all seized an occasion to rally me for possessing a *mauvaise honte*,

so contrary to the etiquette at that time of the year. I confessed the force of the charge, and fully acknowledged my guilt: adding, that the only excuse I could offer was—that if I had custards, I must have cheesecakes; if cheesecakes, jellies; if jellies, fruits; and if—in short, before I had half done with my *ifs*, they all ran away, and left me the field of battle, and never rallied to make an attack on me again.

### RATIONAL LOVE.

We all know the power of beauty: but to render it permanent and make human life more happy and agreeable, it must have the beauties of the mind annexed. For, as Dr. Blair very justly observes, "Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if nothing within corresponds to the pleasing appearance without. Love and marriage are two words much spoken of, but seldom found united. To be happy in the choice of the fair one we admire, is to cultivate that regard we experience for her, into lasting esteem. The connubial state was certainly designed to heighten the joys, and to alleviate the miseries of mortality. To cherish and admire her, who came into your arms, the object of joy and pleasure; and to comfort the same dear object of your affections, when the clouds of adversity surround her. Happy within yourself, and happy in your connexions, you ought to look up to the author of all good gifts, and to give him praise, in the liveliest hour of social enjoyment." What avail all the pleasures of this sublunary state, if, when we shift the flattering scene, the man is unhappy, where happiness should begin, at home? An uninterrupted interchange of mutual endearments, among those of the family, imparts more solid satisfaction, than outward show, with inward uneasiness. Love is a tender and delicate plant; it must be guarded from all inclement blasts, or it will droop its head and die. To enliven our hours, to pass our life agreeably, let us enrich our mental soil; for this joined with love, will forever adorn this happy state. A young lady, being asked her opinion of love, said, "If youth and beauty are the objects of your regard, love, founded on youth and beauty, cannot possibly endure longer than youth and beauty last. Love should be sincere and generous, as heaven first inspired it, and courtship void of mean dissimulation. But love, at this time of day, is raising the imagination to expectations above nature, and laying the sure foundation of disappointment, on both sides, when Hymen shifts the scene." Love then, according to this amiable young lady's opinion, is a passion founded on esteem. A sincere regard for the object of our affections, joined with a love, the most pure, rational, and dignified.

The fourth number of the London Westminster Review, a new journal, conducted with great spirit and acuteness, speaks thus of the Discourse of Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. pronounced in October last before the American Philosophical Society.

"This is a rapid but brilliant sketch of the condition of America, as compared with that of the European States; brilliant, not with the usual ornaments of oratory, but in splendid facts, which, while they display the progress of human intellect and enjoyment in America, shed also a cheering light upon the prospects of mankind. The picture is one which it becomes an Englishman and a philanthropist to view with unalloyed complacency. Our commercial interest, our common language and literature, the many ties which imagination and intercourse have added to our common descent, and the great principles of social policy which it is evident that, unless discussion be annihilated here, we must ultimately have in common also, render any feeling which approaches to national jealousy, a monstrous absurdity. Nor can America, or any other country, start forward in such a career of improvement as is here traced without conferring important benefits, though not, perhaps, equal to what itself enjoys, in every nation with which it holds any other intercourse. With heartfelt pleasure, therefore, have we followed the orator in his exhibition of the American mind, as developed in education, literature, science, the arts, legislation, jurisprudence, medicine and theology."

The same number of the Westminster Journal contains an unsparing critique of Geoffrey Crayon's (Mr. Irving's) European writings. It expresses this opinion of his last work.

"Whatever fame Geoffrey has earned, must rest on his Sketches: his tales, if tales they can be called, which tales are none, will cause nothing but disappointment, even to the gentle readers who smiled upon the Sketches: they are tame, uninteresting and old. So far from its being necessary for the author of them to have travelled for the materials, the principal part is composed of incidents, which have a thousand times been repeated in the vulgar novels of the day, and the rest, particularly the stories of the Italian Banditti, have been familiar, in fuller detail, and with more striking features, to all the readers of the newspapers and magazines for the last three years. We are struck at every step with the poverty

of the writer's invention, and the absence of all acuteness in observing manners, and sketching characters. Except in one or two instances, for which he is probably, as he himself hints, in the case of the Stout Gentleman, indebted to the assistance of others, we are unable to discover a single trace of originality. In every attempt at portraying the ways of men in his adopted country, he describes the manners of other times—making feeble sketches from the finished but faded pictures of Smollet and Goldsmith. A little humor, and some play of fancy, are all that serve to distinguish him from the sickly sentimentalists, who trades upon the cheapest topics of every-day woe."

## INTELLIGENCE.

[From the New-York Daily Advertiser.]  
*Greek Naval victory of Oct. 7.*—The author of the following letter is the same person to whom we have been repeatedly indebted for very interesting accounts from the Greeks; and he has now furnished us with the details of this astonishing action, of which we have before received only a very general report. Our English papers mention the battle, but state that the particulars have not yet been received. With the Turks, every change seems to be for the worse: while the Greeks have persevered under innumerable discouragements, and never allowing themselves to doubt of ultimate success, have merited it by their faithfulness and unconquerable resolution.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Adv.  
SMYRNA, OCT. 9, 1824.

Night before last we heard a tremendous cannonading, which lasted for five hours, and heard two terrible explosions. To-day we learn that the Egyptian and the Constantinople fleet, together consisting of upwards of 150 vessels, attacked the Greek fleet, which contained only 70! and they were all small merchant brigs, excepting three or four polacca ships.—They met between Cape Carabourno and Mytilene. The plan of the Turks was very well devised; but the undaunted bravery of the Greeks entirely disappointed them.

The Constantinople fleet came down from the north of Mytilene, and the Egyptian fleet came round Scio, so that the Greeks were completely surrounded.—These brave men, however, firmly maintained their ground as they approached, and, having prepared their fire-ships, went to work, heart and hand; for no sooner had Admiral Mioulis made the signal of attack, than the fire-ships were launched into the very midst of the Turkish fleet, and blew up two frigates and a corvette. But, what is more astonishing, the Greek vessels came into regular fire with the Turkish frigates, and two corvettes and two brigs were boarded and taken, and another brig was sunk. They also took the Captain Pacha's tender.—Admiral Mioulis, accompanied by a brig, gave chase to a *seventy-four*, belonging to the Egyptian Pacha, and containing his son, being determined to board her with 200 men! The 74 was remarkable for her sailing, and by a great press of canvas escaped to the island of Mytilene.—She was towing a small galliot when the chase began, but was obliged to cut her adrift, and let her fall into the hands of Mioulis. The whole barbarian fleet was put to rout.

It seems almost incredible, and is certainly marvellous to a great degree, that 70 merchant vessels should be able to beat, in this way, 150 large ships of war, but it is nevertheless true.

The Greeks are now conducting in a manner that must procure for them the admiration and good wishes of every man who is capable of noble sentiments.

I only hope that an excess of bravery may not lead them to imprudence. They have shown the Turks that they are ready to meet them, and that they can conquer them with a force vastly inferior; but not content with this, they appear determined not to stop until they have destroyed the whole Turkish fleet. One of the most astonishing circumstances attending their victories is, the trivial loss they sustain in all their engagements. They are said in this instance not to have lost more than two or three fire-ships. The officers of several European vessels of war, which were present, were astonished at the action. Three Greek brigs penetrated into the midst of four frigates and three corvettes, stood fire with them for fifteen minutes, and drove them off. The captain of a French brig of war spoke one of them immediately afterwards, and found that they were uninjured.

"I think we have seen few such actions as this. The news I am giving you has been confirmed to me since I began to write; and a Dutch corvette, which has since come in, says that she saw the Turkish fleet and Greek vessels in sight of each other, and observed Admiral Mioulis give a signal, upon which his squadron all made sail towards their enemies: so that we shall probably hear of another engagement. The brig James and Isabella was witness of the action I have described to you, and will, no doubt, make an interesting report of it on her arrival at Boston.

"It has produced no effect on the

Turks at Smyrna—they are as quiet as lambs; although, it is true, rather *down in the mouth*. They have not spirit enough to be ashamed of themselves. I hope this year may put an end to the Greek struggle: at any rate, they will be capable of carrying it on if they continue as victorious through the season as they have been thus far. They are a jealous people, and I am afraid will have some difficulty in settling their government. In the Morea they are beating the Turks right and left, and may be considered as already free, unless some jealous European tyrant should interfere. I like the people as if I were one of them myself.

"What will our countrymen now think of their brothers, struggling for that freedom and independence which they are enjoying? Have the Greeks not proved themselves worthy of the cause; and will the Americans, think you, have reason to repent of having done them good? The Greeks talk of our country in the most flattering terms, and with much more amicable and brotherly expressions than of any other nation. They acknowledge that they are much indebted to the English for their subscription and loan; but the Americans appear to them to have done all they could without any interested motives. Our consul here, who has delivered a great number of unfortunate Greek slaves from the hands of their barbarous oppressors, has a great name among them. The sight of the unfortunate women brought to Smyrna, is enough to excite the most distressing sensations. We have now at home a little girl about 11—a perfect beauty; and it is affecting to hear the little thing talk of the unhappy fate of the Island. 'I hope,' says she, 'I shall one day be able to revenge myself, and feel courage enough to kill the Turk that took me captive.' He tore her from her mother's arms, and would not even allow them the poor comfort of being slaves together, but they were separated, and nothing has since been heard of her poor mother.

"To live here, a man should have millions to expend in ransoms. We, poor merchants, have already given all we can possibly spare, and yet see many of these unfortunate beings suffer, without the power to rescue them. It has been contemplated by some of us to address the Society of Friends in America, to see if they would not send out funds for the *Ransom of Slaves*—for though their principles would not allow them to furnish funds for carrying on the war, they are nobly ready and forward in acts of charity. Should they do this, they certainly must have the benediction of their God and Saviour.

"It would be difficult for me to describe to you the real situation of these poor creatures—it is beyond any conception you can have of it. Those who have the good fortune to be brought to Smyrna, are happy in comparison; but those poor females who are taken two or three hundred miles into the interior of the country, where they never see a Christian face, what must be their situation? I hope there will be no more slavery.

"P. S. I have just been told that a cannonading was heard again last night."

Colonel Stanhope, an English officer, who embarked in the cause of Greece, a year or two ago, lately published in London a volume of letters on the affairs of that country. In a letter from Geneva, dated in September, he gives the following account of an interesting interview which he had with Count Capo D'Istria, a distinguished ambassador and favorite of the Russian Court.

"I reached Bern on the 10th instant: Sir Thomas Maitland was there, on his way to the Ionian Isles. On my arrival at Lausanne, on the 12th, I found that the Count Capo D'Istria was living at the same inn. I sent him my letters and he received me with great kindness. He commenced his discourse by a diplomatic and historical sketch of the modern history of Greece. He then spoke of the course pursued by Russia and England, glossing over the conduct of the former. He said that Lord Londonderry's desire was to render Greece insignificant and harmless as possible, and to make her people like the spiritless natives of Hindostan; that he had recommended him to pursue an enlightened course towards the Ionian Islands; but that he (Lord Londonderry) had not a mind to look deep into things, nor a soul to act nobly. He then began to hint at the selfish and commercial views of England. I replied that we had no fears for Greece on the side of Turkey, that what we feared was internal commotion excited by the military chiefs. We feared too, Russia; her invasion, even her protection we feared. The Count resumed by observing that the Committee had done, and might still do great good, but that we must not attempt to Anglicanise Greece. I replied that we rather wished to Americanise her. The Count thought our end should be to enlighten Greece and to act upon utilitarian principles. Yes, said I, Count, but do you think that the *Sainte Alliance* will allow Greece to establish a virtuous republic? His Excellency spoke as well as could be expected; he beat about the bush, and then said that it was not in the nature of things that monarchs should encourage republics; he added, that if

England acted nobly and sided with Greece, no power could succeed against her. Here I remarked, that though I had a favorable opinion of Mr. Canning's feelings towards Greece, I could trust in the honesty of no government; my only confidence lay in the free and martial spirit of Greece; if she could but enjoy two years of pure liberty, the enemy that invaded her would either waste to death in the attempt, or else, by a reaction, be herself revolutionised. The Count highly approved of my wish to introduce the military system of Switzerland to Greece. He also thought it a matter of the very importance that Lord Hastings, or some enlightened man, should be sent to the Ionian Islands. "If," said he, "your Committee can effect this object, and obtain a loan, they may prove themselves the saviours of Greece. You should not, however, forget, that if England can have Committees, so also may Russia." After this I made my bow to the Count, and he expressed a wish to have another conference with me at Geneva."

### FROM THE STIRLING JOURNAL.

*Resurrection Men.*—On Saturday se'n night a young lad, belonging to Carron-shore, named William Millar, a Slater, having gone into Edinburgh to visit a brother, who lives at Fountain Bridge, was sitting by the fire with his brother, ere he went to bed, when, having occasion to go to the door, he went out to his brother's garden. The moon shown brightly, and it was about one o'clock on Sunday morning. Soon after going into the garden, he was alarmed by the noise of fighting and cries for help, upon the high road. He immediately ran forward to ascertain the cause, when a man, dressed like a coach driver, came up to him, and urged him to assist in separating the pretended combatants. No sooner, however, had he got to the spot, than one of them struck him over the mouth with his hand, fastening at the same time a large adhesive plaster over his mouth and nose, but owing to his giving a sudden turn of his head, one nostril and a very small part of his mouth were left uncovered. At the instant this was effected, the other fellow caught him by the arms, which they pinioned back with a rope like a caltrop for the gallows. In this state he was hurried to a chaise which stood near the place, into which he was raised, and a box, about three feet long, two feet high, that stood in it, being opened, he was put into it upon his back, and the lid shut down upon him and locked. The terror and stupor in which he was, destroyed all presence of mind, while the plaster prevented his making any noise. The chaise immediately set off, and for several hours he lay in this dreadful confinement, when the box was opened, and his mysterious companions lifted him out and placed him between them upon the seat. The small glimmer which the pane in the back of the chaise afforded, (for the blinds were up) enabled him distinctly to observe the appearance of the men; they were dressed in large white drab, brought great coats, close about the faces: one of them whom Millar thinks he could recognise, seemed an oldish man. The most profound silence was observed, and after being allowed thus to enjoy a little air, he was again replaced in the box. This was done three times, evidently to keep him alive, but he now became much exhausted, and his arms and legs benumbed from the rope and pressure. The chaise stopped once, apparently at Dunbar, for as long time as the horses might be changed. The journey was continued till the Sunday afternoon, when, at Ayrton, the chaise was broken down by the wheel breaking, and a spring giving way, and it was impossible to get it repaired that night, and the men seeing they could not get on, they loosed the horses and rode into Berwick, the driver behind one of them. Numbers of country people were returning from the church, who were attracted by a disagreeable smell issuing from a box tied behind the chaise. This they were not long of breaking up, when it was found to contain the body of a man! Proceeding in their investigation, the box within the chaise was next opened, when their astonishment can hardly be imagined at seeing actually a living person in such a situation. He was quickly taken from his wretched confinement, and removed to a public house, where he experienced humane treatment from the sympathy of his deliverers. Next day he was taken upon a cart into Berwick, and with a number of eye-witnesses, made a deposition before a magistrate. Here he learned that the horses had been left at an inn in Berwick, and as a suspicion was entertained that the crew were lurking about the town, he was told no notice would appear in the public papers till a search was made for their apprehension. A few shillings happened to have a trifle concealed below his vest, he was enabled to return by the coach to Edinburgh, where his brother's family did not exceed in astonishment at his return, the satisfaction he felt at his miraculous escape. A guinea note was rifled from his watch pocket during the scuffle of putting him into the chaise. The writer of this relation has seen him and the plaster which he brought home. It is a piece of white leather covered with a strongly adhesive black substance. Millar has a good character, and is a serious quiet lad. He seems to have suffered



considerably from his awful adventure, and says he is disturbed during the night by fearful dreams that he is still in the clutches of the resurrection-men, and bound within the horrid box!

# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1825.

By the last mails, we received but two papers north of this, the *Western Carolinian*, and the *Norfolk Herald*, the latter of which came by the way of Camden. If our paper, therefore, is barren of news, our readers can be at no loss for the cause; we trust, however, they will find something in it, if not as interesting, yet perhaps equally useful and instructive.

The SEASON, thus far, has been uncommonly wet—we have had floods upon floods, until the roads have become almost impassable.—WINTER delayed his approach so long, we became apprehensive, that

"Thron'd in his palace of cerulean ice," he had forgotten his annual visit to this remote part of his dominions; but we were soon undeceived. On the evening of the 21st ultimo he came,

"Sullen and sad, with all his rising train; Vapors, and clouds, and storms." The fields "put on their winter robe of purest white;" and the whole face of nature gave evidence of the reign of WINTER. But his visit was short; he soon returned to his fastnesses in the north, calling after him his "ruffian blasts;" more kindly gales succeeded, and

"Sudden from the hills, O'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts, A thousand snow-fed torrents, shot at once," swelling the streams, and laying an interdiction on all communication between different parts of the country. This, we are aware, looks little like a description of a southern winter, with the exception of its short continuance; yet it is, however, quite applicable to the weather in this quarter during the past two weeks.

A greater quantity of snow fell in the night of the 21st January, and during the succeeding day, than has fallen in any one season, for many years. On the 22d, it snowed steadily the whole day, and until late in the evening; and had the ground been dry, and well prepared, we might have participated in one of the winter amusements of our northern brethren—a "sleigh ride," though it would have resembled to their light, fleet "cutters." In a few days, the snow had entirely disappeared, except small bodies scattered here and there, in places not exposed to the melting rays of the sun; and the weather has now all the mildness and pleasantness of SPRING.

A letter from Fayetteville to the editor, received by the Camden mail, states that no new cases of *variola* had occurred there, and only four were sick in the hospital. All danger, therefore, if any existed, is probably now removed. A large quantity of Cotton was in market on the 20th of January—prices, 13 and 13½ cts. and prime lots were held at 14 cts.

**President's Accounts.**—The message of the President on this subject, has been referred to a select committee in the House of Representatives, with instructions to receive from the President any evidences or explanations of his claims which he may think proper to present, and to file the same in the office of the clerk of the House, to be acted upon at the next session of Congress. The motion to refer the message to a select committee, gave rise to a long debate, many of the members preferring to have it assigned to the Committee of Claims; the motion, however, was carried without a division.—The committee consists of seven; but we have not seen the names of the members who compose it. We have not learnt the nature of the President's claims; but it is stated in one of the Richmond papers that the country is justly indebted to him to a considerable amount.

## THE PROGRESS OF OUR COUNTRY.

MR. EDITOR: The following extract from the "American Annals," describes the "first American Constitution," alluded to in the Address before the *New-England Society*, published on the first page of the *Courier*, on Tuesday, the 28th Dec. and establishes the antiquity of our Republic.

"Finding the harbor to be in the 42° North Lat. and therefore beyond the territory of the South Virginia Company, they perceived that their charter, received from that Company, had become useless.—Symptoms of faction, at the same time, appearing among the servants on board, who imagined, that when on shore, they should be under no government, it was judged expedient, that before disembarkation, they should combine themselves into a *body politic, to be governed by the majority*. After solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving, a written Instrument, drawn for that purpose, was accordingly subscribed on board the ship, on the 11th day of Nov'r 1620. This solemn contract was signed by forty-one of their number, and they, with their families, amounted to one hundred and one persons. Mr. JOHN CARVER was now unanimously chosen their Governor for one year. Thus did these intelligent Colonists find means to erect themselves into a *Republic*, even though they had commenced their enterprise under the sanction of a royal charter. A case that is rare in history, and can be effected only by that perseverance which the true spirit of liberty inspires. See *Universal His.* xxxix. 275."

The above is the history of the embryo of a Republic, which is now about to establish a Military Post at the mouth of the *Oregon*, i. e. "the River that runs to the West." II. *Chas. Courier.*

## TOW-BOAT SUNK.

On Monday last, the Steam Boat *Columbia* was turning a point in the River a few miles below Godfrey's ferry, with her two tow boats, one of them struck against a snag, which had been placed there by the late freshet, and in a short time she was entirely under water. The active exertions of the crew and passengers in unlading her, enabled the captain to reach Georgetown in a few hours, with the Boat and the remainder of the cargo that was under deck, which was somewhat injured.

The amount of damage is not yet ascertained, and as it is probable that the Boat is repaired and reshipped her load for Charleston by this time, she will no doubt be here in a few days, when the captain can satisfy further inquiries.

The cotton that was damaged, belonged entirely to Beers, Bunnel and Co. of this place. *Pee Dee Gazette.*

A state census of Missouri was taken last year, which gives a population of 80,677, of whom 13,330 are slaves.

**Mammoth cabbage.**—John K. Floyd, Esq. of Northampton County, Va. has raised a cabbage this season weighing twenty two pounds and three quarters.

A Mr. Law, of N. E. township, Erie county, Pa. having invited a Mr. Abm. Fuller to sup with him, demanded of him afterwards two shillings for his supper, which being treated as a jest by Fuller, he immediately received one or two blows from Law which killed him. Law gave himself up to justice.

Mr. Sanders, of North Carolina, has moved an amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President. The distinguishing features of this amendment are as follows:

1. The choice of Electors of President and Vice President by the People, by districts, and on the same day throughout the Union.
2. The election of a candidate by a plurality of votes, if they amount to one third of the whole number of Electors.
3. In case of no other candidate's having a third of all the votes, the House of Representatives to choose from the two persons having the highest numbers of votes.

The contractors who left Boston in August last for Cape Florida and the Dry Tortugas, with the view of establishing light houses there, not having been heard of since, are supposed to have perished. Their bondsmen have obtained additional time from the government to complete the contract.

**Atrocious Murder.**—A letter from a friend in Gallipolis to the editor, written on Saturday last, gives an account of the murder of a young woman, of Perry Township, Gallia county. It appears that the unfortunate person alluded to—a Miss Polly Greene—left her father's residence about two weeks since, for the purpose of visiting a neighbour. Her failure to return home as soon as she was expected, occasioned some alarm among her friends; and after diligent search, her body was found in a pond, a short distance from her father's house, with the head much bruised, and a log lying across her neck. Two or three clubs, smeared with blood, hair, and supposed to be the weapons used in the perpetration of the horrid deed, lay near the place where the remains were found; but the murderers have hitherto escaped detection. A coroner's inquest has been held over the body, which returned a verdict of murder by an

unknown hand. The pond was not more than fifty yards distant from a mill road. *Chillicothe Times.*

**A Daring Attempt.**—From a gentleman just returned from Bridgeton, New Jersey, we collect the following particulars of a most daring attempt to rob, if not to murder a family in that vicinity. Early on Saturday night, the dwelling house of a Mr. Daniel Wood, who resides between two and three miles from Bridgeton, was entered by a white man and two negroes.—The family, which consisted of Mr. Wood, his wife and daughter, had retired to rest. The ruffians procured a light in the kitchen, and proceeded, as they supposed, to the chamber of Mr. Wood, but by mistake entered that of his daughter. She was excessively alarmed and screamed out, when one of the fellows seized her, and compelled her to be silent. Mrs. W. heard the noise, and awakened her husband. On going out of his room he perceived the light, and supposing that the house was on fire, went to the door, and cried out fire, when he saw a man with an axe raised, who threatened if he made the least noise to cut him down.

He immediately retired, closing the door after him, and pulled the string by which the door could be opened from the outside.—He then threw himself headforemost out of a small window, and ran to alarm his neighbours. The villains bursting open the door, one of them remarked that the old man was gone, and they must be off.

They accordingly left the house; taking with them nothing but a small time piece, worth but a few dollars; and proceeded in their wagon to the Hotel at Bridgeton, where they had their horse put up and retired to rest. Some snow had fallen in the course of the evening, the neighbours, when they collected, found no difficulty in tracing them to Bridgeton, where they were arrested.

It appears, that induced by the representation of one of the negroes, that Mr. Wood had probably a considerable sum of money at his house, they had left Camden on Saturday morning, and had proceeded on that day to their destination, a distance of about forty miles. One of them stated that he had lived for some years at or near Horsham, and that his name is Williams; that another lives in Shippen street, or Small street.—They were all committed to prison to await their trial. *American Sentinel.*

CINCINNATI, (OHIO), DEC. 23.

**Robbery and attempt at Murder.**—On the night of the 19th inst. a villain who assumed the name of William Wilson, Jr. but whose real name is supposed to be Robert Whitaker, formerly a resident of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, entered the store boat of Vincent A. Bogue, lying between Levanna and Augusta, on the Ohio river, and attempted to assassinate Bogue, by cutting his throat from ear to ear, and then robbed him of about \$1000. After leaving the boat, and no doubt supposing the victim of his murderous heart was dead, he left the Ohio river, enquired for New-Market, and is expected to have made his way for Canada. We are happy to learn that Mr. Bogue is likely to recover. He has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the villain, to any person or persons who will secure him in either of the jails of Hamilton or Clermont counties, in this state. The whole community are interested in the detection of all such human monsters, and it is hoped that every citizen will feel himself bound to aid and assist in his apprehension.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 11.

**Diabolical Attempt.**—On Sunday morning an attempt was made to poison a whole family, consisting of seven persons, by the name of Carroll, residing in Lawrence street, in this city. A basket containing cakes had been placed on the stoop, of which the whole party took, not suspecting any injury to follow.—Only a few minutes after, the father was seized with symptoms of rather an alarming nature, and before medical assistance, which was promptly obtained, arrived, his wife and children were affected in the same manner. It was ascertained that arsenic had been mixed up with the cakes, and measures were immediately adopted to cause it to be discharged from the stomach. The father was soon out of danger, but we understand that one of the children expired in great agony last evening. Hopes are entertained of the recovery of the rest. Various reports are in circulation respecting this affair; one of which is, that the attempt had been made by a person who had been engaged in a law suit with Carroll, which the former lost, and that enraged at his defeat, he had adopted this method to gratify his revenge. The basket in which the cakes were found, is said to have been traced to this same person.—*E. Post.*

In some of the states of Germany, the Jews are treated with as little liberality as in Russia, as may be judged from an ordinance of the Burgomaster and Senate of Frankfort, passed in September last. One of the regulations it prescribes is to the following effect:

"Only fifteen marriages shall be contracted each year, among which there may be two where one of the parties is a foreigner. If fifteen marriages are not contracted in a year, the number necessary to complete them may be added to

that of the following year. In order to obtain permission to contract marriage, a Jewish citizen must prove that he is able to support a family."

By another section of the same ordinance: "Jewish citizens are allowed to purchase houses and gardens in the city and environs, as well as to hire shops and warehouses in the houses of the city, and to open shops; but no one is to be proprietor of more than one house and one garden; and though he may have apartments in the city, it must be to live in them with his family."

Further accounts from the same quarter, dated September 13, informs us, that by an ordinance of the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Jews had been actually prohibited from performing worship in the synagogue in their own language, in consequence of which the Jewish community had petitioned the Government to be permitted to use the Hebrew tongue at least in repeating certain of their prayers.

At the Lord Mayor's dinner, in London, on the 9th Nov., Mr. Canning, the cabinet minister, made a speech of which the following sentence is somewhat remarkable. The country, (Great Britain) having been established in a state of *supremacy* with regard to foreign nations, which no accident could shake, his Majesty's Ministers were enabled to adopt those measures of liberal policy which his Right Hon. Friend, the Lord Mayor, had so kindly adverted to. [applause.]

"I know," said a man of talent to an arrogant nobleman, "what is due to your rank, but I also know that it is much easier to be my superior than my equal." One of the Genoese Deputies becoming rather warm in a dispute with the Chevalier de Bouteville, an ambassador of France, the latter haughtily exclaimed, "Are you aware that I am the representative of the king, my master?" "Are you aware," replied the Genoese, "that I have no master, and that I am the representative of my equals?"

**A Happy Reply.**—The late Rev. M. Neil, one of the Ministers of the West Church, when taking a walk in the afternoon, saw an old woman sitting by the road-side, evidently much intoxicated, with her bundle lying before her in the mud.—He immediately recognised her to be one of his parishioners. "Will you just help me up with my bundle, gude man?" said she, as he stopped.—"Fie, fie, Janet," said the pastor, "to see the like of you in such a plight.—Do you know where all drunkards go to?" "Ay, sure," said Janet, "they just go whar a drap o' gude drink is to be got." [Scotch paper.]

A leading Jesuit in England, was sent for by Mr. Secretary Peel, and introduced to him. "I am told, sir," said Mr. Peel, "that you have lately paid 70 or 80,000*l.* for an estate." "I have," said the clergyman. "Where did you get the money?" asked the Secretary. "I don't think I am bound to answer that question," said the clergyman, "and if I am not bound by law to answer it, I had as soon keep the seals of my own property to myself." "I am told," said Mr. Peel, "you have a large sum of money in the funds." "I have," said the clergyman. "Now," asked the Secretary, "what would you do if the Government should lay hold of it?" "O," said the Jesuit, "Lord Chatham has long ago settled that question." "Lord Chatham?" said the Secretary. "Yes," replied the other, "after the seven years' war, the Dutch committed several most outrageous frauds upon the English; Lord Chatham was advised to seize upon the property of the Dutch merchants in the English funds. 'No,' said the distinguished statesman, 'if the Devil himself had money lodged in the English funds, it must rest there secure.' 'I humbly hope, therefore,' said the clergyman, 'that if the money of the Devil would be considered secure in the English funds, the money of a Jesuit will not be interfered with.'"

## Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscribers. *SPENCER & MERRILLS.* Charlotte, Janu'y 29, 1825.—3t20

## Notice.

ALL work left with the subscriber to be repaired, and which remains on hand one year after it is finished, will be sold at Public Auction, to defray the cost of repairs. *JONAS COHEN.* Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1825.—5t22

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand at this time, from 75 to 100 old Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, &c. &c. left in his shop to repair. The owners of the same will please call, on or before the first day of April next, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold to the highest bidder on that day. *E. M. BRONSON.* Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1825. 3t20

## Delivery Bonds.

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

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## The thorough bred and celebrated running Horse

## Wild Medley,

(Raised by Capt. Samuel Washington, of Va.)

WILL stand the spring season, commencing the 1st of March, at Yorkville every other week; and at Maj. Morrow's, Mecklenburg county, every other week; and so on alternately, (public days excepted) till the end of the season, which will be on the 1st of July next.

WILD MEDLEY will be let to mares, at the moderate rate of ten dollars the season—notes will be required at the same time, payable at the end of the season—six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season—fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is discovered she is in foal. If the mare is parted with, the money to become due the same as though she had not been parted with.

Every exertion will be used by the subscriber to prevent accidents, but he will not be accountable for any.

**DESCRIPTION.** WILD MEDLEY is a beautiful white, 15 hands 2 inches and a half high, of fine form and figure, of large bone and great muscular power.

**PEDIGREE.** WILD MEDLEY was got by the old imported Mendoza; his dam by the imported horse Pensacola; his grand dam by Lindsay's Arabian; his great grand dam by old Fearnought, with a cross of old Rockingham and the Arabian Ranger.

N. B. Fifty cents will be considered due to the groom from each person at the time of putting a mare.

Those persons who choose to send their mares, and leave them with the subscriber until they prove with foal, can do so upon very moderate terms. He has a very plentiful supply of forage, and has sown a good quantity of small grain for pasturage.

*F. JENNINGS.*

York District, Feb. 1, 1825.—6t23

## State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young } Attachment levied on lands.  
James Means }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

*DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. \$4

## State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington } Attachment levied on  
James Means }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

*DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. \$4



## POETRY.

FROM THE UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE.

### TO A CLOUD.

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,  
Swimming in the pure quiet air!  
Thy fleeces bathed in sunlight, while below  
Thy shadow o'er the vale moves slow;  
Where, 'midst their labor, pause the reaper train  
As cool it comes along the grain.  
Beautiful cloud! I would I were with thee  
In thy calm way o'er land and sea;  
To rest on thy unrolling skirts, and look  
On Earth as on the open book;  
On streams that tie her realms with silver bands,  
And the long ways that seam her lands;  
And hear her humming cities, and the sound  
Of waves that chase their rocky bound.  
Aye—I would sail upon thy air-borne car  
To blooming regions distant far,  
To where the sun of Andalusia shines  
On his own olive groves and vines,  
Or the soft lights of Italy's bright sky  
In smiles upon her ruin lie,  
But I would woo the winds to let us rest  
O'er Greece long fettered and oppressed,  
Whose sons at length have heard the call that comes  
From the old battle fields and tombs,  
And risen and drawn the sword, and, on the foe,  
Have dealt the swift and desperate blow,  
And the Ottoman power is cloven, and the stroke  
Has touched its chains, and they are broke.  
Aye, we would linger till the sun set there  
Should come, to purple all the air,  
And thou reflect, upon the sacred ground,  
The ruddy radiance streaming round.  
Bright meteor! for thy summer noontide made!  
Thy peerless beauty yet shall fade.  
The sun, that fills with light each glistening fold,  
Shall set, and leave thee dark and cold:  
The blast shall rend thy skirts, or thou may'st  
frown  
In the dark heaven when storms come down,  
And weep in rain, till man's inquiring eye  
Miss thee, forever, from the sky. B.

## HISTORICAL.

### BATTLE AT RAMSOURS.

FOUGHT ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1780.

An account of the battle at Ramsour's Mill, was published several years since in the papers of this state; but as it contained several errors, the author of a manuscript, &c. has transmitted to us a corrected copy, for publication in the *Journal*. Some other of the more interesting events in the history of the revolutionary war in this state, will be furnished hereafter.

The unsuccessful attempt made by general Lincoln to take Savannah, and the subsequent capture of the army under his command, at Charleston, inspired the royalists with hope, and induced Sir Henry Clinton to regard the state of Georgia and South-Carolina as reannexed to the crown. The south was left destitute of any regular military force to support the cause of the revolution; there were no regular troops south of Pennsylvania to oppose the British or keep the Tories in awe; and within a few weeks after the surrender of Charleston, detachments of British troops occupied the principal posts of Georgia and South-Carolina. Lieutenant Colonel Brown marched up the Savannah river and occupied Augusta; lieutenant Colonel Balfour took possession of Ninety-Six on the Wateree, and Lord Cornwallis pushed forward to Camden. The object of this last movement was three-fold; one, to intercept the retreat of Colonel Buford, who had been hastening with a few continental troops to the relief of general Lincoln at Charleston; the second, to open an easy communication with the Scottish settlements on the Pee Dee, Drowning creek, and Cape Fear; and the third, to keep in check the Whigs of the Waxhaw settlement on the Catawba, and of the south western counties of North-Carolina. The effect which these movements were calculated to produce upon the public mind, was increased by the defeat of Colonel Buford and the slaughter of his men. The states of South-Carolina and Georgia yielded submission to royal authority, and the commander in chief, Sir Henry Clinton, embarked with the main army for New-York, leaving only four thousand troops for the southern service. The command devolved on Lord Cornwallis, who immediately repaired to Charleston, to establish such commercial regulations as the new state of things required, and to arrange the civil administration of the state, leaving Lord Rawdon in command of Camden. North-Carolina had not yet been invaded, and the hopes of the revolution in the south seemed to rest on the efforts which that state should make.

Charleston surrendered on the 12th of May, 1780. On the 29th of that month Tarleton defeated Buford on the Waxhaw settlement, forty miles south of Charlotte, in North-Carolina. Brigadier General Rutherford ordered out the militia en masse, and by the 3d of June, nearly nine hundred men assembled near Charlotte. On that day intelligence was received that Tarleton was on his return to Camden, and on the next day the militia, after being harangued by the Rev. Dr. M-

Whorter, president of the college at Charlotte, were dismissed by general Rutherford, with orders to have their arms in good repair and be in readiness for another call. Major Davie\* having recovered from the wounds received by him at Stono, again took the field, and part of his cavalry were ordered to reconnoitre between Charlotte and Camden.

On the 8th of June general Rutherford was informed of the advance of part of the troops under Lord Rawdon to Waxhaw creek,† thirty miles south of Charlotte, and issued orders for the militia to rendezvous on the 10th at Rees' plantation, eighteen miles north east of Charlotte. The militia, to the number of eight hundred, promptly assembled; and on the 12th, having heard that Lord Rawdon had retired to Hanging Rock, general Rutherford advanced ten miles to Mallard creek. On the 14th the troops under his command were organized. The cavalry, sixty-five in number, under Major Davie, were equipt as dragoons, and formed into two troops under captains Simmons and Martin; a battalion of three hundred light infantry was placed under the command of Colonel Wm. L. Davidson,‡ a regular officer, who could not join his regiment in Charleston after that place was invested, and now joined the militia. Five hundred remained under the immediate command of Gen. Rutherford. In the evening of the 14th he received intelligence that the Tories were embodying in arms beyond the Catawba river, in Tryon county,§ about forty miles to the north west of his then position. He issued orders to Col. Francis Locke of Rowan, and Major David Wilson, of Mecklenburg, to captains Falls and Brandon, and also to other officers to make every effort to raise men to disperse the Tories, it being deemed impolitic by general Rutherford to weaken his own force, until the object of Lord Rawdon's expedition was better ascertained.

On the 15th general Rutherford advanced two miles to the south of Charlotte. On the 17th he was informed that Lord Rawdon had retired towards Camden, and the Tories|| were assembled in force at Ramsour's mill, near the south fork of the Catawba. A man by the name of John Moore, whose father and family resided about six miles from Ramsour's mill, had joined the British army the preceding winter, and leaving the detachment under Cornwallis on the march from Charleston to Camden, he arrived at his father's on the 7th of June, wearing a sword and an old tattered suit of regimentals. He announced himself as a lieutenant colonel of the regiment of North-Carolina loyalists commanded by Colonel John Hamilton of Halifax county. He gave to the people of the neighborhood the first particular account they had received of the siege and capture of Charleston, and the advance of the British troops to Camden. He appointed the 10th of June for an assembling of the people in the woods, on Indian creek, seven miles from Ramsour's. Forty men assembled, and Moore told them it was not the wish of Lord Cornwallis that they should embody at that time, but that they, with all other loyal subjects should hold themselves in readiness, and in the mean time get in their harvest; that before the getting in of the harvest, it would be difficult to procure provisions for the British army; and that as soon as the country could furnish subsistence to the army, it would advance into North-Carolina and give support to the royalists.

Before this meeting broke up, an express arrived to inform them that Major Joseph M'Dowell, of Burke county, with twenty men, was within eight miles of them in search of some of the principal persons of their party. Confident of their strength, they resolved to attack M'Dowell; but some preparations being necessary, they could not march until the next morning; when finding that he had retired, they pursued him to the ledge of mountains which separate the counties of Lincoln and Burke, and not being able

\* Since, general Davie.

† The day after Lord Rawdon reached Waxhaw, he, with a life-guard of twenty cavalry, visited the Catawba Indian towns, six or eight miles distant from his encampment. These towns are situated above the mouth of Twelve Mile creek, on the east bank of the Catawba river. The warriors, headed by their general, New River, had left their towns on the preceding evening to join the troops under general Rutherford. Curiosity alone seemed to have induced Lord Rawdon to visit the towns; but his approach frightened the Indians, who fled from their houses. His lordship discovered two white men and four or five Indians armed, moving briskly down the left bank of the river, and thinking it to be a movement to intercept his return, he hastened full gallop to his encampment.

‡ Afterwards brigadier general Davidson, who fell in the action at Cowan's ford, on the Catawba.

§ Since divided into the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford.

|| In the year 1771, governor Tryon having defeated the regulators at the battle of Alamance, detached general Waddle with a brigade to the western counties, and directed him to cause the people to assemble at certain stations and take the oath of allegiance to his majesty George III. A part of Waddle's command had halted at Ramsour's, and most of the men in the adjoining country had taken the oath. These men thought that this oath imposed upon them an obligation that neither the change of circumstances nor the conduct of his majesty's government could impair. They adhered to the royal cause from conscientious motives. There were few among them who had sufficient information either to understand or explain the true grounds of the contest.

to overtake him, Moore directed them to return home and meet him on the 13th at Ramsour's. On that day two hundred men met Moore, and they were joined on the next day by many others, among whom was Nicholas Welch, a major in the regiment commanded by Col. Hamilton. He had lived in that neighborhood, and had joined the British army eighteen months before. He was directly from the army of Lord Cornwallis, and gave information of Col. Buford's defeat. He wore a rich suit of regimentals, and exhibited a considerable number of guineas, by which he sought to allure some, whilst he endeavored to intimidate others by an account of the success of the British army in all the operations of the south, and the total inability of the Whigs to make further opposition. His conduct had the desired effect, and much more confidence was placed in him than in Col. Moore. They remained encamped until the 20th, during which time a detachment commanded by Col. Moore made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Col. Hugh Brevard and Major Joseph M'Dowell, each of whom, with a number of Whigs, came into the neighborhood to harass the Tories who were assembling.

By the 20th nearly thirteen hundred men had assembled at Ramsour's, one fourth of whom were without arms. Gen. Rutherford resolved to concentrate his force and attack them, as soon as he learned that Lord Rawdon had retired to Camden. With this view he marched, on Sunday the 18th, from his camp south of Charlotte, to the Tuckasege ford on the Catawba river, twelve miles nearer to Ramsour's.\* In the evening of that day, he despatched an express to Col. Locke, advising him of his movement and of the enemy's strength, and ordering Locke to join him on the 19th in the evening, or on the 20th in the morning, a few miles in advance of the Tuckasege ford. The express was neglected and did not reach Col. Locke. The morning of the 19th was wet, and the arms of Gen. Rutherford's men were out of order. At mid day the weather cleared up, and orders were given to the men to discharge their guns. This discharge produced an alarm in the neighborhood, and the people thinking the Tories were attempting to cross the river, many of them came in with arms and joined Rutherford. In the evening he crossed the river and encamped, sixteen miles from Ramsour's. When Rutherford crossed the river, it was believed that he would march in the night and attack the Tories on the next morning; but expecting that his express had reached Col. Locke, he waited for Locke's arrival, that he might on the next day march in full force to the attack. At 10 o'clock at night Col. James Johnston, of Tryon county, reached Rutherford's camp. He had been despatched by Col. Locke, to give notice of his intention to attack the Tories, at sunrise the next morning, and requesting Rutherford's co-operation. Rutherford, in confident expectation that his express had reached Col. Locke shortly after Colonel Johnston had left him, made no movement until the next morning.

- \* The fords referred to in this narrative, are, 1. Tuckasege, lowest on the river, twenty miles from Ramsour's.
- 2. Tool's, ten miles higher up, twenty-two miles from Ramsour's.
- 3. Beattie's, eight miles above Tool's, eighteen miles from Ramsour's.
- 4. M'Ewen's, four miles above Beattie's, twenty miles from Ramsour's.
- 5. Sherrill's, six miles above M'Ewen's, twenty-five miles from Ramsour's.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### THE ENGLISHMAN AND THE SKUNK.

A book has recently been published in England, entitled an excursion in the United States. The author is an Englishman; and, what is very uncommon in travellers from that country, he speaks favorably of our institutions, customs and manners. We have not seen the book; but from extracts published in the papers, we discover a good deal of liberality in the writer: he speaks of this country as it is, not as other British travellers have represented it to be; gives credit where it is due, and makes the necessary allowances for those things in which we are deficient. On one subject, that of slavery, he treats us with unmerited severity; but however culpable we may be in this respect, it little becomes an Englishman, a native of that country, which entailed this evil upon us, and which now holds millions in bondage in her West-India possessions, to become our accuser, and taunt us about the inconsistency of our professions with our practice. Our slaves are in general well-treated, well-fed, and well-clothed; and let those who are disposed to condemn us, first devise a plan by which they can be emancipated with safety to ourselves, and benefit to them; and if we refuse to take advantage of it, it will then be time enough to vent their reproaches.

But we have lost sight, in this digression, of our main object, which was to introduce to our readers a laughable adventure of the Englishman with a "beautiful

little animal" called a Skunk, or, what at the south is termed a pole-cat. By the by, it is the first time we ever heard the skunk called "beautiful;" but there is no accounting for tastes; and to the eye of the Englishman, the dark coarse hair, with "longitudinal white stripes," the sneaking look, and clumsy form of the skunk, all combined, might have been beautiful. It was fortunate for him, as the sequel showed, that he so far restrained his admiration of the "beautiful little animal," as "to content himself with simply admiring it." The following is the Englishman's account of his adventure:

"About forty miles from Carmi, I had a most curious adventure, and one that caused me for some time afterwards a great deal of vexation. While crossing a small prairie, I observed coming towards me in the middle of the path, a beautiful little animal, about two feet long, of a dark color, with longitudinal white stripes down its back, a bushy tail, and very short legs. Intending to catch it, I immediately galloped forward to prevent its escape. To my astonishment, however, it did not attempt to run away, but stopped in the middle of the road, as if it had been tame. I came close up to it, so that my horse's fore feet almost touched it, when it drew up its back and looked at me, but still did not offer to escape. I at first intended to dismount and catch it; but considering that I could do nothing with it, and that perhaps it might bite me, I determined to leave it alone, and content myself with admiring it.

"It would have been well for me if I had done so; but after having finished looking at it, a spirit of mischief, (I can attribute it to nothing else) prompted me to lean forward on my horse, and strike it over the back with a small whip I had in my hand. Scarcely had the whip touched the animal's back, when, turning its posteriors towards me, and lifting up its hind-leg, it discharged a Stygian liquor, the odor of which I shall recollect to my dying day. In an instant, the whole prairie seemed to be filled with a stench, that is beyond all description. It was so powerful, pungent, and sickening, that at first it nearly made me faint, and I galloped away from the brute with all possible expedition.

"I had previously supposed, that I had, in the course of my life, smelt very bad odors; but they were all perfumes compared to this. No one who has not experienced it can form any idea of such a horrid stench. Most fortunately, from the position in which I was, my horse had received the whole of this infernal water on his breast, and none of it had touched my clothes. If it had I should have been obliged to destroy them; for I was afterwards informed that no process, or length of time, will remove the smell from woollen cloth.

"This adventure happened early in the morning, and made me so sick that I could not eat any breakfast. Indeed, I was ashamed to go into any house, well knowing how offensive I and my horse must be. I rode my horse into the rivers, had him washed with soap and water, &c. &c.; but nothing would do. For a week afterwards I could never get upon him, without perceiving, in a most disagreeable degree, the stench of my little enemy. The man of the house, at which I stopped in the evening, immediately observed the offensive odor with which I was infected. When I told him my adventure, and how I intended to have got off my horse to catch the animal, he laughed most heartily; and informed me that it was called the Skunk; and was common in that part of the country."

### ON THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, by the Hon. OLIVER FISKE.

On inspecting the bills of mortality, it is found that a great proportion of our race are cut off in infancy and childhood. Is this the necessary state of our existence? Has our wise Creator left the noblest of his work to perish, before the intellect, which is his image, has expanded to contemplate his goodness, and to adore his perfections? Has he bestowed on the brute creation better organs and powers for existence, and rendered *instinct* superior to *reason* in rearing their young? The supposition is both impious and absurd. Man is the enemy of his race. He is the only created being endowed with reason and the power of reflection, and he alone violates the dictates of nature in the management of his offspring.

The wants of the infant, at its introduction into life, like those of the brute creation, are merely *animal*. Nourishment and rest comprise the first demands of nature. To the indiscreet

management of children, as respects the kind and quantity of their food, is, in a great measure, to be ascribed their sickly frames, and premature death. In early infancy they are commonly gorged to repletion. If kind nature interferes to throw off the offending surplus, it is interpreted into an indication that too much acid of the stomach has contaminated the food. Instead of more caution, and a little abstinence, recourse is had to medicine to correct and remedy what does not exist. By the repetition of this error, and the means to counteract it, the tender organs of the stomach are deranged. By debility, the necessary consequence of distension, it soon becomes irritable, and unfit to retain and digest what, otherwise, would conduce to health and growth. Acrimony is now in fact generated: the first passages are disordered, and cholera morbus or dysentery ensues. If the child survives infancy, the same indiscreet course awaits it. Instead of a simple and nutritious diet in restricted measure, it surfeits on every thing it can see, which a vitiated appetite can crave. Its restlessness and flushes are ascribed to teething; and its cries and starts, to worms. Some injudicious application is made; it dies in fits, or a fever terminates its life. By *rest*, the other primary requirement of nature, I mean still and quiet repose. The cradle has so long been considered such an essential, if not the first requisite in housekeeping, that I may be thought to have entered my second childhood, by denouncing it. But I venture to assert, that its use is unnatural, and that it is not found a *labour saving machine*. Nature requires total, unbroken rest. That use is second nature, is very strikingly exemplified by the introduction of this appendage to the nursery. The infant is not only learned to sleep by unnatural motion, but, in process of time, will not sleep without; and, instead of stillness, may be made to require a serenade in the vociferous lullaby of the nurse. If it stirs, it is the business of some one to "give the cradle a jog." By the ordinary noise and business of the family, its nap is rendered short and interrupted: it awakes fretful; it must be caressed and nursed until it again falls asleep; when, on tiptoe, it is again deposited in the cradle, to be watched and jogged. This is trouble enough, but it is only the beginning of it. The child has been so accustomed to rocking and singing, that the mother must spend a restless night, in bed, applying some substitute, or enduring its cries. I say nothing of the luckless father, who, fatigued by the labour of the day, is urged from his perturbed slumber by his now impatient mate; and, in groping for a candle or a caudle, comes in contact with some angle or projection of this ever protruding furniture; and, in his agony, excretes the cradle and all its concerns, and is half tempted to wish himself the *worst of all wishes*, that he had remained a BACHELOR!

Having banished the cradle, the Ladies will require me to furnish a substitute. A pillow, securely placed in a darkened room—or a bed, is all that is required. Begin early with the business. Let not the infant be hushed to rest in its nurse's arms. At the fit season for sleep, deposit it in the place prepared, and leave it to itself. Should it cry, as it may at first, let not maternal fondness lead you to its side. The struggle, I know, will be hard to a fond mother; but her discretion will induce her to persevere. A few repetitions of the task, and it will become as pleasant as any other endearing service. One week's discipline of mother and child, will lesson, by at least one half, the trouble of rearing our offspring. I have witnessed this process and its effect in two families, by the most tender, but resolute mothers. Their children, in infancy, were of little more trouble to them, than at an advanced period. When they ceased to require sleep in the day-time, they were conveyed to their remote apartment, by day-light or in the dark, to them no matter which, and laid by for the night. By this course, the period as well as the cares of infancy and childhood are abridged, and the energies and mental powers of youth and manhood are more early developed.

### MORAL.

He who, after a loss, immediately, without staying to lament it, sets about repairing it, has that within himself which can control fortune.

The youth who sneers at exalted virtue, need not wait for age and experience to commence a consummate knave.

To render good for evil, is God-like; to render good, for good is man-like; to render evil for evil, is beast-like; and to render evil for good, is devil-like.